

**Case 3206*****Halcampella* Andres, 1883 (Cnidaria, Anthozoa, Actiniaria): proposed designation of *H. maxima* Hertwig, 1888 as the type species**

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this application under Article 61.1.3 of the Code is to designate *Halcampella maxima* Hertwig, 1888 as the type species of the soft-bottom dwelling genus of sea anemone *Halcampella* Andres, 1883 (family HALCAMPOIDIDAE). The nominal species *Halcampella endromitata* Andres, 1881 is the type species by monotypy but is a nomen dubium and has not been recognized since its use by Andres in 1883.

**Keywords.** Nomenclature; taxonomy; Cnidaria; Anthozoa; Actiniaria; HALCAMPOIDIDAE; *Halcampella*; *Halcampella endromitata*; *Halcampella maxima*; sea anemones.

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1. Andres (1883, p. 315) established the genus *Halcampella* to accommodate the anthozoan species *Halcampella endromitata* Andres, 1881 (p. 331) from the Mediterranean. His paper was reprinted the following year (Andres, 1884) where the reference to *Halcampella* appears on page 103. Both papers referred to *Halcampella* as 'gen. nov.'. Andres distinguished *Halcampella* from the genus *Halcampella* Gosse, 1858 by the number and disposition of the tentacles (12 in *Halcampella* and more abundant in *Halcampella*). The diagnostic characters for *Halcampella* given by Andres were so broad that species of several genera could be included. Andres's description of *Halcampella endromitata* is so vague that the species cannot be recognized with confidence, and it has not been reported since its original description. Furthermore, Carlgren's comments (1949, pp. 28–29) on Andres's manuscript notes about the internal anatomy of *H. endromitata* indicate a mesentery disposition pattern similar to that shown by some species of the family EDWARDSIIDAE. Andres's specimens cannot be located and must be presumed lost. We agree with Chintiroglou, Doumenc & Zamponi (1997, p. 66) and den Hartog (pers. comm.) that *H. endromitata* should be considered a nomen dubium.

2. Hertwig (1888, p. 29) described a second species in the genus *Halcampella*, *H. maxima*, from Philippine waters. Hertwig's species description is more accurate and detailed than Andres's description of *H. endromitata*, including for the first time anatomical characters to the diagnosis of the genus: 'Ilyanthidae with six powerfully developed pairs of mesenteries, but with numerous rudimentary mesenteries, and numerous tentacles'. However, Hertwig had no opportunity to examine specimens of *H. endromitata* for comparative purposes.

3. Carlgren (1931, p. 30) established another species which he included in the genus *Halcampella*, *H. robusta* from near Tristan da Cunha, mid-Atlantic. He examined Hertwig's type material of *H. maxima* and compared it with his new species: both

species agree in general with the diagnostic anatomical features given by Hertwig in 1888. Carlgren did not make any comparisons or references to *H. endromitata*.

4. In his important monograph on sea anemones, Carlgren (1949, p. 28) gave the prevailing diagnosis of the genus *Halcampella*. He referred for the first time to *H. endromitata* as the 'genotype' of the genus. Basing his conclusions on Andres's notes on *H. endromitata* he included that species, together with *H. maxima* and *H. robusta*, in *Halcampella*, although stressing the absence of details of some necessary characters in the description of *H. endromitata*. The explanations given by Carlgren about Andres's notes are confusing, because of the possible description of the edwardsiid mesentery pattern in *H. endromitata*: 'moreover that 6 pairs of mesenteries were perfect, 8 mesenteries of which are arranged as the macrocnemes in *Edwardsia* and stronger than the others, and that microcnemes were present only in the uppermost part of the body'.

5. Following Carlgren (1949, p. 28), the genus *Halcampella* is currently placed in the family HALCAMPOLIDIDAE Appellöf, 1896 and includes the three species *H. endromitata* (the type species), *H. maxima* and *H. robusta*. The genus is characterised by an elongate body divisible into physa, scapus and scapulus; physa more or less distinct, scapus with tenaculi; no sphincter; tentacles short, more numerous than the mesenteries in the aboral part of the body, their longitudinal muscles ectodermal; radial muscles of oral disc ectodermal to meso-ectodermal; siphonoglyphs weak; six pairs of perfect and fertile mesenteries, two pairs of directives; microcnemes only in the uppermost part of the body; retractors strong, restricted, forming numerous high folds; parietobasilar muscles rather well developed.

6. The nominal genus *Halcampella* is not often cited, the most recent reference being by Fautin (1998) to an indeterminate species from the Californian coast. In a recent paper, we (Rodríguez & López-González, 2002) describe a new species of *Halcampella*, *H. fasciata*, from the Weddell Sea and the Antarctic Peninsula. We compare this species with *H. maxima* and (p. 44) designate a lectotype (SMNH-type-1160) of *H. maxima* from the collections in the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm. In this application we propose that the Commission should designate *H. maxima* as the type species of *Halcampella*.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary power to set aside all previous fixations of type species for the nominal genus *Halcampella* Andres, 1883 and to designate *Halcampella maxima* Hertwig, 1888 as the type species;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Halcampella* Andres, 1883 (gender: feminine), type species by designation in (1) above *Halcampella maxima* Hertwig, 1888;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *maxima* Hertwig, 1888, as published in the binomen *Halcampella maxima* (specific name of the type species *Halcampella* Andres, 1883).

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Comments on this case are invited for publication (subject to editing) in the *Bulletin*; they should be sent to the Executive Secretary, I.C.Z.N., c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. (e-mail: iczn@nhm.ac.uk).



*Halcampella maxima* Hertwig, 1888. Lateral view of the lectotype (left) and one of the paralectotypes (right). Scale bar 50 mm.